

CITIZEN
Micro HumanTech

ELECTRONIC CALCULATOR

SDC-640II

Instruction Manual

Manual de Instrucciones

Livro de Especificacões

Anweisungshandbuch

Manuel d'instructions

Istruzioni all'Uso

Gebruiksaanwijzing

Manual

Инструкция по эксплуатации

Instrukcja Obsługi

دليل الإرشادات

Peraturan pemakaian

指导说明书

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* POWER SUPPLY

English

CITIZEN model SDC-640II is a dual-powered (high power solar + back-up battery) calculator operative under any lighting conditions.

-Auto power-off function-

The calculator switches the power off automatically if there has been no key entry for about 6 minutes.

-Battery change-

If the back-up battery needs to be changed, open the lower cabinet to remove the old battery and insert a new battery in the indicated polarity. After changing battery, please use a metal, elliptical object to press the RESET pad on printed circuit board.

* KEY INDEX

English

[] : Power on / Clear key. [] : Clear entry.
[00→0] : Shift-back key. [] : Memory plus key.
[M-] : Memory minus key. [+/-] : ±Sign change key.
[MR] : Memory recall key. [MC] : Memory clear key.
[MU] : Price Mark-up/down key

[MII+] [MII^R] : The Second Memory Key

Decimal place selection switch
- F - Floating decimal mode
- 0 - 2 - 3 - Fixed decimal mode
- A - ADD-mode automatically enters the monetary decimal in addition and subtraction calculations

Round-up / Round-off / Round-down switch

The Signs Of The Display Mean The Following:

MEMORY: The first memory loaded.

-MINUS: Minus (or negative)

MEMORYII: The second memory loaded.

ERROR: Overflow-error.

* OPERATION EXAMPLES

English

1. Calculation Examples

Before performing each calculation, press the [] key.

| Example | Key operation | Display |
|--|---|------------------|
| 1 x 2 x 3 = 6 | [] 1 [x] 2 [x] 3 [=] | 0. 6. |
| 2 x 3 = 6 | [] 2 [x] 3 [=] | 0. 6. |
| 2 + 4 + 6 = 12 | 2 [+ 3 +] 6 [] 2 [+ 4 +] 6 [=] | 0. 12. |
| 1234 x 100 = 123,400 | 12345 [00→0] [x] 100 [=] | 1'234 123'400 |
| 5 x 3 ÷ 0.2 = 75 | 5 [x] 3 [:] 0.2 [=] | 75. |
| 300 x 27% = 81 | 300 [x] 27 [%] | 81. |
| $\frac{11.2}{56} \times 100\% = 20\%$ | 11.2 [:] 56 [%] | 20. |
| 30 + (30 x 40%) = 42 | 30 [+ 40 %] | 42. |
| 30 - (30 x 40%) = 18 | 30 [- 40 %] | 18. |
| 5 ^{1/2} = 625 | 5 [x] [=] [=] | 625. |
| \$14.90 + \$0.35 - \$1.45 + \$12.05 = \$25.85 | \$14.90 [+] 35 [-] 145 [+] + \$12.05 [=] | 25.85 |
| 1 / 30 = 0.0333.... | 30 [:] [=] | 0.03 |
| $\frac{1}{(2 \times 5 - 4)} = 0.166....$ | 2 [x] 5 [-] 4 [:] [=] | 0.16 |

2. Memory Calculation

| | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| | (12 x 4) - (20 ÷ 2) = 38 | [] 12 [x] 4 [M+] 20 [:] 2 [M-] | MEMORY MEMORY MEMORY MEMORY | 0. 10. 38. 0. |
| | 15 x 2 = 30 | 15 [x] 2 [M+] 20 [x] 3 [M+] | MEMORY | 60. |
| | 20 x 3 = 60 | 20 [x] 3 [M+] | MEMORY | 100. |
| | 25 x 4 = 100 | 25 [x] 4 [M+] | MEMORY | 190. |
| | (total A = 190) | 10 [:] 5 [MII+] 4 [x] 2 [MII+] | MEMORY MEMORY II | 8. |
| | 10 ÷ 5 = 2 | [MII ^R] | MEMORY MEMORY II | 10. |
| | 4 x 2 = 8 | [MR] [+] | MEMORY MEMORY II | 190. |
| | (total B = 10) | [MII ^R] | MEMORY MEMORY II | 10. |
| | A ÷ B = 19 | [=] | MEMORY MEMORY II | 19. |
| | | [MII ^R] [MII ^R] [MC] [] | | 0. |

3. Constant Calculation

| | | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|-------|
| | 2 + 3 = 5 | 2 [+ 3] [=] | 5.00 |
| | 4 + 3 = 7 | 4 [=] | 7.00 |
| | 3 x 4.111 = 12.333 | 3 [x] 4.111 [=] | 12.34 |
| | 3 x 6 = 18 | 6 [=] | 18.00 |

4. Overflow Error Clear

| | | | |
|---|----|----------------|---|
| 12345678901234 x 100 = 1234567890123400 | [] | ERROR ERROR | 12'345'678'901'234 12.345678901234 0. |
|---|----|----------------|---|

5. PRICE MARK-UP & DOWN CALCULATION

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------|
| | 200+(P x 20%)=P | 200 [:] 20 [MU] | 250. |
| | P= $\frac{200}{1-20\%}$ = 250 | [MU] | 50. |
| | 250-200 = 50 | | |
| | 125-(P x 20%)=P | 125 [:] 25 [+/-] [MU] | 100. |
| | P= $\frac{125}{1+25\%}$ = 100 | [MU] | 25. |

$$125-100 = 25$$

6. DELTA PERCENT

| | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------|-----|
| | $\frac{180-150}{150} \times 100\%$ | 180 [-] 150 [MU] | 20. |
| | = 20% | | |

* ALIMENTACIÓN

Español

Modelo CITIZEN SDC-640II funciona gracias a un mecanismo de doble carga (luz solar y batería de apoyo), lo cual le permite operar bajo cualquier condición de iluminación.

-Función de desconexión automática-

La calculadora se apaga automáticamente si no ha sido utilizada durante 6 minutos aproximadamente.

-Reemplazo de la pila-

Si la pila de apoyo necesita ser reemplazada, quite los tornillos del departamento inferior y sustituya la pila gastada por una nueva. Coloque la pila en su posición correcta, con la polaridad indicada. Después de cambiar la batería pulse la almohadilla RESET en la tarjeta de circuito impreso con un objeto metálico elíptico.

* TECLADO INFORMATIVO

Español

[] : Tecla de encendido / Tecla de borrar entrada.

[CE] : Borrar.

[MU] : Tecla de subir o bajar precios

[00→0] : Tecla de anular el dígito ultimado.

[M+] : Tecla de memoria positiva. [M-] : Tecla de memoria negativa.

[+/-] : ±Tecla de cambio de signo

[MR] : Tecla de llamada de memoria

[MC] : Tecla de limpieza de memoria

[MII+] [MII-] [MII^R] : Tecla de la segunda memoria

| | |
|---------------|--|
| | Selector del lugar decimal |
| - F - | Modo decimal flotante |
| - 0 - 2 - 3 - | Modo decimal flotante |
| - A - | Modo ADD: ingresa automáticamente el decimal monetario en cálculos de suma y resta |
| | Redondeo hacia arriba / Sin redondeo / Redondeo hacia abajo |

Los signos del visor significan lo siguiente:

-MINUS : Menos (o negativo)

ERROR : Error de desbordamiento.

MEMORY : La primera memoria está cargada.

MEMORYII : La segunda memoria está cargada.

* EJEMPLO DE FUNCIONES

Español

1. Ejemplos de cálculo

Presione la tecla [] antes de cada cálculo.

| Ejemplo | Operación con la tecla | Visualización |
|--|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1 x 2 x 3 = 6 | [] 1 [x] 2 [x] 3 [=] | 0. |
| 2 x 3 = 6 | [] 2 [x] 2 [CE] 3 [=] | 6. |
| 2 + 4 + 6 = 12 | 2 [+] 3 [+] | 0. |
| | 6 [x] 4 [=] | 12. |
| 1234 x 100 | 12345 [00→0] | 1'234 |
| = 123,400 | [x] 100 [=] | 123'400 |
| 5 x 3 ÷ 0.2 = 75 | 5 [x] 3 [=] 0.2 [=] | 75. |
| 300 x 27% = 81 | 300 [x] 27 [=] | 81. |
| $\frac{11.2}{56} \times 100\% = 20\%$ | 11.2 [=] 56 [=] | 20. |
| 30 + (30 x 40%) = 42 | 30 [+] | 42. |
| 30 - (30 x 40%) = 18 | 40 [%] | 18. |
| 5 ⁴ = 625 | 5 [x] [=] [=] | 625. |
| \$14.90 + \$0.35 - \$1.45 | 1490 [+] | 145 [+] |
| + \$12.05 = \$25.85 | 35 [-] | 1205 [=] |
| 1 / 30 = 0.0333.... | 30 [=] | 0.03 |
| $\frac{1}{(2 \times 5 - 4)} = 0.166....$ | 2 [x] 5 [-] 4 [=] | 0.16 |

2. Cálculo de memoria

| | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|
| (12 x 4) - | [<td>0.</td> | 0. |
| (20 ÷ 2) = 38 | 12 [x] 4 [M+] 20 [=] 2 [M-] | MEMORY MEMORY |
| | [MR] | 10. |
| 15 x 2 = 30 | 15 [x] 2 [M+] 20 [x] 3 [M+] | MEMORY MEMORY |
| 20 x 3 = 60 | 60. | MEMORY |
| 25 x 4 = 100 | 25 [x] 4 [M+] | 100. |
| (total A = 190) | 190. | MEMORY MEMORY II |
| 10 ÷ 5 = 2 | 10 [=] 5 [MII+] | 8. |
| 4 x 2 = 8 | 4 [x] 2 [MII+] | MEMORY MEMORY II |
| (total B = 10) | 10. | MEMORY MEMORY II |
| A ÷ B = 19 | A [=] B [MII ^R] | 190. |
| | [MII ^R] | 10. |
| | [MII ^R] | 19. |
| | [MII ^R] [MII ^R] [MC] [<td>0.</td> | 0. |

3. Constante

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|--|
| 2 + 3 = 5 | 2 [+] | 5 [=] | 5.00 | |
| 4 + 3 = 7 | 4 [=] | | 7.00 | |
| 3 x 4.111 = 12.333 | 3 [x] 4.111 [=] | | 12.34 | |
| 3 x 6 = 18 | 6 [=] | | 18.00 | |

4. Limpieza de error de desbordamiento

123456789012344 123456789012345 ERROR 12'345'678'901'234
x 100 [00→0] [x] 100 [=] ERROR 12.3456789012344
= 1234567890123400 [

0.

5. CÁLCULO DE SUBIR O BAJAR PRECIOS

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------|
| 200+(P x 20%)=P | 200 [=] 20 [MU] | 250. |
| P= $\frac{200}{1-20\%}$ | [MU] | 50. |

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------|
| 250-200 = 50 | | |
| 125-(P x 20%)=P | 125 [=] 25 [+/-] [MU] | 100. |
| P= $\frac{125}{1+25\%}$ | [MU] | 25. |

125-100 = 25

6. PORCENTAJE DELTA

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-----|
| $\frac{180-150}{150} \times 100\%$ | 180 [-] 150 [MU] | 20. |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-----|

= 20%

* FONTE DE ALIMENTAÇÃO

Português

CITIZEN modelo SDC-640II tem dupla fonte de alimentação de energia (energia solar e bateria de reserva), permitindo operar sob qualquer condição de iluminação.

-Função Auto power-off(desligamento automático)-

A calculadora desliga automaticamente, caso nenhum a tecla seja utilizada por aproximadamente 6 minutos.

-Troca de bateria-

Se for necessário trocar a bateria de reserva, remova a bateria usada, abrindo a tampa inferior e coloque uma bateria nova, observando a polaridade indicada. Depois de trocar a bateria, use um objeto metálico e elíptico para pressionar a tecla RESET na placa de circuito impresso.

* ÍNDICE DE TECLAS

Português

[] : Power on / Clear key.

[CE] : Limpar.

[MU] : Tecla para Marca Preço para cima/baixo

[00→0] : Tecla de mudança de digito.

[M+] : Tecla de mais da memória.

[M-] : Tecla de menos da memória.

[+ / -] : Tecla para mudar Sinal ±

[MR] : Tecla da rechamada da memória.

[MC] : Tecla para limpar a memória.

[MII+] [MII-] [MII^R] : A Segunda Tecla de Memória

Comutador para seleção de casa decimal

- F - Modalidade de decimal flutuante

- 0 - 2 - 3 - Modalidade de decimal fixo

- A - Modalidade ADICIONAR entra automaticamente a decimal monetária em cálculos de adição e subtração.

Arredondamento para cima / Truncamento /

Arredondamento para baixo

Os Sinais do Visor Significam o Seguinte:

-MINUS : Menos (ou negativo)

ERROR : Erro por transbordamento.

MEMORY : A primeira memória carregada.

MEMORYII : A segunda memória carregada

* EXEMPLOS DE OPERAÇÃO

Português

1.Exemplo de cálculos

Antes de executar cada cálculo, pressione a tecla [].

| Exemplo | Operação com a tecla | Visualização |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1 x 2 x 3 = 6 | [] | 0. |
| | 1 [x] 2 [x] 3 [=] | 6. |
| 2 x 3 = 6 | [] | 0. |
| 2 + 4 + 6 = 12 | 2 [+] 3 [+] 6 [] | 0. |
| | 2 [+] 4 [+] 6 [=] | 12. |
| 1234 x 100 | 12345 [00→0] | 1'234 |
| = 123,400 | [x] 100 [=] | 123'400 |
| 5 x 3 ÷ 0.2 = 75 | 5 [x] 3 [:] 0.2 [=] | 75. |
| 300 x 27% = 81 | 300 [x] 27 [%] | 81. |
| $\frac{11.2}{56} \times 100\% = 20\%$ | 11.2 [:] 56 [%] | 20. |
| 30 + (30 x 40%) = 42 | 30 [+] 40 [%] | 42. |
| 30 - (30 x 40%) = 18 | 30 [-] 40 [%] | 18. |
| 5 ⁴ = 625 | 5 [x] [=] [=] [=] | 625. |
| \$14.90 + \$0.35 - \$1.45 | 1490 [+] 35 [-] 145 [+] | |
| + \$12.05 = \$25.85 | 1205 [=] | 25.85 |
| 1 / 30 = 0.0333 | 30 [:] [=] | 0.03 |
| $\frac{1}{(2 \times 5 - 4)} = 0.166\ldots$ | 2 [x] 5 [-] 4 [:] [=] | 0.16 |

2.Memória

| | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------|
| (12 x 4) - | [] | 0. |
| (20 ÷ 2) = 38 | 12 [x] 4 [M+] 20 [:] 2 [M-] | MEMORY 10. |
| | [MR] | MEMORY 38. |
| [MC] [CE] | | 0. |
| 15 x 2 = 30 | 15 [x] 2 [M+] 20 [x] 3 [M+] | MEMORY 60. |
| 20 x 3 = 60 | 25 [x] 4 [M+] | MEMORY 100. |
| 25 x 4 = 100 | [MR] | MEMORY 190. |
| (total A = 190) | 10 [:] 5 [MII+] 4 [x] 2 [MII+] | MEMORY MEMORY II 8. |
| 10 ÷ 5 = 2 | [MII ^R] | MEMORY MEMORY II 10. |
| 4 x 2 = 8 | [MR] [:] | MEMORY MEMORY II 190. |
| (total B = 10) | [MII ^R] | MEMORY MEMORY II 10. |
| A ÷ B = 19 | [=] | MEMORY MEMORY II 19. |
| | [MII ^R] [MII ^R] [MC] [] | 0. |

3.Constante

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------|
| 2 + 3 = 5 | 2 [+] 3 [=] | 5.00 |
| 4 + 3 = 7 | 4 [=] | 7.00 |
| 3 x 4.111 = 12.333 | 3 [x] 4.111 [=] | 12.34 |
| 3 x 6 = 18 | 6 [=] | 18.00 |

4. Erro por transbordamento

12345678901234 123456789012345 ERROR 12'345'678'901'234
x 100 [00→0] [x] 100 [=] ERROR 12.345678901234
= 1234567890123400 [] 0.

5.CÁLCULO PARA MARCAÇÃO DE PREÇO PARA CIMA & PARA BAIXO

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------|
| 200+(P x 20%)=P | 200 [:] 20 [MU] | 250. |
| $P = \frac{200}{1 - 20\%}$ = 250 | [MU] | 50. |
| 250-200 = 50 | | |
| 125-(P x 20%)=P | 125 [:] 25 [+/-] [MU] | 100. |
| $P = \frac{125}{1 + 25\%}$ = 100 | [MU] | 25. |
| 125-100 = 25 | | |

6.PORCENTO DELTA

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----|
| $\frac{180 - 150}{150} \times 100\%$ | 180 [-] 150 [MU] | 20. |
| = 20% | | |

* STROMVERSORGUNG

Deutsch

Das CITIZEN Modell SDC-640II wird durch 2 voneinander unabhängigen Energiequellen versorgt (Entweder durch eine sehr starke Solarzelle oder durch eine Batterie). Der Rechner arbeitet selbst unter schlechtesten Lichtbedingungen.

-Automatische Ausschaltung-

Ist der Rechner 6 Minuten nicht in Betrieb, schaltet er sich automatisch ab.

-Batteriewechsel-

Sollte die batterie gewechselt werden, entfernen Sie bitte die Schrauben vom unterteil und tauschen die alte gegen eine neue batterie aus. Beachten Sie, daß die batterie richtig, entsprechend der polarität, eingelegt wird. Drücken Sie nach dem Auswechseln der Batterie mit einem runden metallenen Objekt auf das RESET Feld auf der bedruckten Platine.

* ERKLARUNGEN VON SCHLUSSEL

Deutsch

[^{ON}_C] : An / Eingabe löschen. [^{CE}] : Löschen Taste

[00→0] : Rechts schub taste. [^{M+}] : Speicher Plus-Taste.

[M-] : Speicher Minus-Taste. [+/-] : ±Vorzeichenengabetaste

[MR] : Speicher Abruf-Taste

[MC] : Speicher Löschen-Taste

[MU] : Preisangabe-oben/unten Taste

[MII+] [MII-] [MII^R] : Zweite Memory Taste

A 0 2 3 F Schalter für Dezimalauswahlplatz

- F - Gleitkomma-Modus

- 0 - 2 - 3 - Festkomma-Modus

- A - ADD-Modus gibt bei Additions- und Subtraktions-

rechnungen automatisch das Dezimalkomma an.

t 5/4 1 Aufrunden, Abrundenschalter

Die Zeichen in der Anzeige haben die folgende Bedeutung:

-MINUS : Minus (oder negative) ERROR : Überlaufehler

MEMORY : Erste Memory geladen

MEMORYII : Zweite Memory geladen

* BEISPIEL FÜR DEN bETRIEB

Deutsch

1. Berechnungsbeispiele

Vor jeder Berechnung bitte die [^{ON}_C] Taste drücken.

| Beispiel | Tastenkombination | Anzeige |
|--|---|---------------------------|
|  1 x 2 x 3 = 6 | [^{ON} _C] | 0. |
|  1 [x] 2 [x] 3 [=] | [^{ON} _C] | 6. |
|  2 x 3 = 6 | [^{ON} _C] | 0. |
|  2 + 4 + 6 = 12 | 2 [+] 3 [+/-] 6 [^{ON} _C] | 12. |
|  2 [+/-] 4 [+/-] 6 [=] | 12345 [00→0] | 1'234 |
|  1234 x 100 | [x] 100 [=] | 123'400 |
|  = 123,400 | 5 [x] 3 [:] 0.2 [=] | 75. |
|  5 x 3 ÷ 0.2 = 75 | 300 [x] 27 [%] | 81. |
|  300 x 27 % = 81 |  11.2 [:] 56 [%] | 20. |
|  $\frac{11.2}{56} \times 100\% = 20\%$ | 30 [+/-] 40 [%] | 42. |
|  30 - (30 x 40 %) = 18 | 30 [-] 40 [%] | 18. |
|  5 ⁴ = 625 | 5 [x] [=] [=] [=] | 625. |
|  5 ⁴ = 625 | \$14.90 + \$0.35 - \$1.45 | 1490 [+/-] 35 [-] 145 [+] |
|  + \$12.05 = \$25.85 | 1205 [=] | 25.85 |
|  1 / 30 = 0.0333.... | 30 [:] [=] | 0.03 |
|  $\frac{1}{(2 \times 5 - 4)}$ = 0.166.... | 2 [x] 5 [-] 4 [:] [=] | 0.16 |

2. Speicher

| | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|
|  (12 x 4) - | [^{ON} _C] | 0. |
|  (20 ÷ 2) = 38 | 12 [x] 4 [^{M+}] 20 [:] 2 [M-] | MEMORY 10. |
|  [MR] | MEMORY | 38. |
|  [MC] [^{CE}] | 0. | |
|  15 x 2 = 30 | 15 [x] 2 [^{M+}] 20 [x] 3 [^{M+}] | MEMORY 60. |
|  20 x 3 = 60 | 25 [x] 4 [^{M+}] | MEMORY 100. |
|  25 x 4 = 100 | [MR] | 190. |
|  (total A = 190) | 10 [:] 5 [MII+] 4 [x] 2 [MII+] | MEMORY MEMORY II 8. |
|  10 ÷ 5 = 2 | [MII ^R] | MEMORY MEMORY II 10. |
|  4 x 2 = 8 | [MR] [:] | MEMORY MEMORY II 190. |
|  (total B = 10) | [MII ^R] | MEMORY MEMORY II 10. |
|  A ÷ B = 19 | [=] | MEMORY MEMORY II 19. |
|  [MII ^R] [MII ^R] [MC] [^{ON} _C] | | 0. |

3. Konstant

| | | |
|--|-----------------|-------|
|  2 + 3 = 5 | 2 [+/-] 3 [=] | 5.00 |
|  4 + 3 = 7 | 4 [=] | 7.00 |
|  3 x 4.111 = 12.333 | 3 [x] 4.111 [=] | 12.34 |
|  3 x 6 = 18 | 6 [=] | 18.00 |

4. Korrektur und Überlaufehler

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| 12345678901234 | 123456789012345 | ERROR | 12'345'678'901'234 |
| x 100 | [00→0] [x] 100 [=] | ERROR | 12.345678901234 |
| = 1234567890123400 | [^{ON} _C] | | 0. |

5. PREISMARKIERUNGS AUF & ABRUNDUNGSRECHNGUNG

| | | |
|---|-----------------|------|
|  200+(P x 20%)=P | 200 [:] 20 [MU] | 250. |
|  P= $\frac{200}{1-20\%}$ = 250 | [MU] | 50. |

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|------|
|  250-200 = 50 | | |
|  125-(P x 20%)=P | 125 [:] 25 [+/-] [MU] | 100. |
|  P= $\frac{125}{1+25\%}$ = 100 | [MU] | 25. |

$$125-100 = 25$$

6. DELTA PROZENT

| | | |
|--|------------------|-----|
|  $\frac{180-150}{150} \times 100\%$ | 180 [-] 150 [MU] | 20. |
|  = 20% | | |

* ALIMENTATION

Français

CITIZEN modèle SDC-640II à double alimentation (énergie solaire haute-pile de soutien d'alimentation) qui peut opérer sous n'importe conditions de lumière.

-Arrêt d'alimentation automatique -

L'alimentation de cette calculatrice se coupe automatiquement si laissée allumée et non utilisée pendant environ 6 minutes.

-Remplacement de pile-

Lorsque il faut remplacer la pile, enleve les vis de l'étui bas et remplacer la pile usée et insérer une nouvelle pile selon la polarité indiquée. Après avoir changé la batterie, utilisez un objet elliptique en métal, pour appuyer sur le coussinet de REAJUSTEMENT sur le panneau du circuit imprimé.

* SIGNIFICATION DES TOUCHES

Français

[ON C] : Bouton de Mise en marche/ Touche d'annulation de l'Entrée.

[CE] : d'annulation. [00→0] : Touche de correction.

[+ / -] : ± Touche de changement de Signe

[M+] : Touche de mémoire plus

[M-] : Touche de mémoire moins

[MR] : Rappeler la mémoire [MC] : Effacer la mémoire.

[MU] : Touche de hausse/baisse du Prix

[MII+] [MII-] [MII C] : Seconde touche de Mémoire

A 0 2 3 F Bouton de sélection d'emplacement de la Décimale

- F - Mode de Décimale Flottante

- 0 - 2 - 3 - Mode de Décimale Fixe

- A - Le mode ADD entre automatiquement la décimale monétaire en mode de calculs d'addition et de soustraction

t 5/4 1 Bouton d'Arrondi supérieur / Arrondi / Arrondi inférieur

Les signes de l'Affichage signifient ce qui suit:

-MINUS : Moins (ou négatif) ERROR : Erreur - Débordement

MEMORY : La Première Mémoire est remplie

MEMORYII : La Seconde Mémoire est remplie.

* EXEMPLES D'OPÉRATIONS

Français

1.Exemples de calculs

Avant d'effectuer chaque calcul, pressez la touche [ON C].

| Exemple | Touche d'Opération | Affichage |
|---|--|-----------------------|
|  1 x 2 x 3 = 6 | [ON C] | 0. |
|  1 [x] 2 [x] 3 [=] | | 6. |
|  0.0 2 3 F | [ON C] | 0. |
| 2 x 3 = 6 | 2 [x] 2 [CE] 3 [=] | 6. |
| 2 + 4 + 6 = 12 | 2 [+] 3 [+] 6 [ON C] | 0. |
| 1234 x 100 | 2 [+] 4 [+] 6 [=] | 12. |
| = 123,400 | 12345 [00→0] | 1'234 |
| 5 x 3 ÷ 0.2 = 75 | [x] 100 [=] | 123'400 |
| 300 x 27% = 81 | 5 [x] 3 [:] 0.2 [=] | 75. |
|  11.2 | 300 [x] 27 [%] | 81. |
| 56 x 100% = 20% | 11.2 [:] 56 [%] | 20. |
| 30 + (30 x 40%) = 42 | 30 [+] 40 [%] | 42. |
| 30 - (30 x 40%) = 18 | 30 [-] 40 [%] | 18. |
| 5^4 = 625 | 5 [x] [=] [=] [=] | 625. |
|  A 0 2 3 F | \$14.90 + \$0.35 - \$1.45 | \$14.90 [+] |
| + \$12.05 = \$25.85 | 35 [-] 145 [+] | 25.85 |
|  t 5/4 1 | 1 / 30 = 0.0333.... | 30 [:] [=] |
|  A 0 2 3 F | $\frac{1}{(2 \times 5 - 4)}$ = 0.166.... | 2 [x] 5 [-] 4 [:] [=] |
| | | 0.16 |

2.Calcul avec mémoire

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------|------|
|  t 5/4 1 | (12 x 4) - | [ON C] | 0. |
|  (20 ÷ 2) = 38 | 12 [x] 4 [M+] 20 [:] 2 [M-] | MEMORY | 10. |
|  A 0 2 3 F | [MR] | MEMORY | 38. |
| | [MC] [CE] | | 0. |
|  15 x 2 = 30 | 15 [x] 2 [M+] 20 [x] 3 [M+] | MEMORY | 60. |
| 20 x 3 = 60 | 25 [x] 4 [M+] | MEMORY | 100. |
| 25 x 4 = 100 | [MR] | MEMORY | 190. |
| (total A = 190) | 10 [:] 5 [MII+] 4 [x] 2 [MII+] | MEMORY MEMORY II | 8. |
| 10 ÷ 5 = 2 | [MII C] | MEMORY | 10. |
| 4 x 2 = 8 | [MR] [:] | MEMORY | 190. |
| (total B = 10) | [MII C] | MEMORY | 10. |
| A ÷ B = 19 | [=] | MEMORY | 19. |
| | [MII C] [MII C] [MC] [ON C] | | 0. |

3.Constant Calcul

| | | | |
|---|--------------------|-----------------|-------|
|  t 5/4 1 | 2 + 3 = 5 | 2 [+] 3 [=] | 5.00 |
|  4 + 3 = 7 | 4 [=] | | 7.00 |
|  A 0 2 3 F | 3 x 4.111 = 12.333 | 3 [x] 4.111 [=] | 12.34 |
| | 3 x 6 = 18 | 6 [=] | 18.00 |

4.Correction et dépassement-erreur

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 12345678901234 | 123456789012345 | ERROR | 12'345'678'901'234 |
| x 100 | [00→0] | [x] 100 [=] | ERROR |
| = 1234567890123400 | [ON C] | | 0. |

5.CALCUL DE LA HAUSSE ET DE LA BAISSE DU PRIX

| | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------|------|
|  t 5/4 1 | 200+(P x 20%)=P | 200 [:] 20 [MU] | 250. |
|  P= | $\frac{200}{1-20\%} = 250$ | [MU] | 50. |

| | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------|
|  A 0 2 3 F | 250-200 = 50 | | |
| | 125-(P x 20%)=P | 125 [:] 25 [+/-] [MU] | 100. |
| | $P = \frac{125}{1+25\%} = 100$ | [MU] | 25. |

$$125-100 = 25$$

6.POURCENTAGE DELTA

| | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------|-----|
|  t 5/4 1 | $\frac{180-150}{150} \times 100\%$ | 180 [-] 150 [MU] | 20. |
|  A 0 2 3 F | = 20% | | |

* Alimentazione Elettrica

Italiano

Il calcolatore CITIZEN model SDC-640II ha due risorse di potenza: energia solare e batteria di riserva e può funzionare sotto qualsiasi luce.

-Spegnimento automatico-

La calcolatrice si spegne automaticamente se non immettere nessun dato in circa 6 minuti.

-Sostituzione della batteria -

Nel caso che sia necessario sostituire la batteria, rimuovere il coperchio inferiore, togliere la batteria vecchia e inserire una nuova nel compartimento batteria. Dopo aver cambiato la batteria, si prega di usare un oggetto di metallo ellittico per premere il tasto RESET (REIMPOSTA) sullo schema del circuito stampato.

* Indice Tasti

Italiano

[] : Accesso / Cancella immissione.

[CE] : Tasto cancella.

[MU] : Tasto rialzo/ribasso di prezzo.

[00→0] : Correzione.

[M+] : Memoria addizione.

[M-] : Memoria sottrazione.

[+ / -] : ± Tasto cambio segno.

[MR] : Tasto richiama memoria

[MC] : Tasto cancella memoria

[MII+] [MII-] [] : Il Tasto di seconda memoria.

Scambio selezione della posizione del decimale

- F - Modalità decimale mobile

- 0 - 2 - 3 - Modalità decimale fissa

- A - La modalità AGGIUNGI introduce automaticamente il

decimale monetario nei calcoli di addizione e sottrazione

Scambio arrotondare per eccesso / arrotondare /

arrotondare per difetto

I simboli dello Schermo di visualizzazione significano:

-MINUS : Meno (o negativo).

ERROR : Errore di traboccamento aritmetico

MEMORY : La prima memoria caricata.

MEMORYII : La seconda memoria caricata.

* Esempio di Operazione

Italiano

1. Operazione del calcolo normale

Prima di effettuare ciascun calcolo, premere il tasto [].

| Esempio | Operazione con il tasto | Visualizzazione |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 x 2 x 3 = 6 | [] | 0. |
| | 1 [x] 2 [x] 3 [=] | 6. |
| 2 x 3 = 6 | [] | 0. |
| 2 + 4 + 6 = 12 | 2 [+] 3 [+] 6 [] | 0. |
| | 2 [+] 4 [+] 6 [=] | 12. |
| 1234 x 100 | 12345 [00→0] | 1'234 |
| = 123,400 | [x] 100 [=] | 123'400 |
| 5 x 3 ÷ 0.2 = 75 | 5 [x] 3 [:] 0.2 [=] | 75. |
| 300 x 27% = 81 | 300 [x] 27 [%] | 81. |
| $\frac{11.2}{56} \times 100\% = 20\%$ | 11.2 [+] 56 [%] | 20. |
| 30 + (30 x 40%) = 42 | 30 [+] 40 [%] | 42. |
| 30 - (30 x 40%) = 18 | 30 [-] 40 [%] | 18. |
| 5 ⁴ = 625 | 5 [x] [=] [=] [=] | 625. |
| \$14.90 + \$0.35 - \$1.45 | 1490 [+] 35 [-] 145 [+] | |
| + \$12.05 = \$25.85 | 1205 [=] | 25.85 |
| 1 / 30 = 0.0333.... | 30 [=] [=] | 0.03 |
| $\frac{1}{(2 \times 5 - 4)} = 0.1666....$ | 2 [x] 5 [-] 4 [=] [=] | 0.16 |

2. Operazione del calcolo memoria

| | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|
| (12 x 4) - | [] | 0. |
| (20 ÷ 2) = 38 | 12 [x] 4 [M+] 20 [:] 2 [M-] | MEMORY |
| | [MR] | MEMORY |
| | [MC] [CE] | 0. |
| 15 x 2 = 30 | 15 [x] 2 [M+] 20 [x] 3 [M+] | MEMORY |
| 20 x 3 = 60 | 25 [x] 4 [M+] | MEMORY |
| 25 x 4 = 100 | [MR] | MEMORY |
| (total A = 190) | 10 [:] 5 [MII+] 4 [x] 2 [MII+] | MEMORY MEMORY II |
| 10 ÷ 5 = 2 | 10 [÷] 5 [MII ^R] | MEMORY MEMORY II |
| 4 x 2 = 8 | [MR] [:] | MEMORY MEMORY II |
| (total B = 10) | [MII ^R] | MEMORY MEMORY II |
| A ÷ B = 19 | [=] | MEMORY MEMORY II |
| | [MII ^R] [MII ^R] [MC] [] | 0. |

3. Operazione del calcolo costante

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------|
| 2 + 3 = 5 | 2 [+] 3 [=] | 5.00 |
| 4 + 3 = 7 | 4 [=] | 7.00 |
| 3 x 4.111 = 12.333 | 3 [x] 4.111 [=] | 12.34 |
| 3 x 6 = 18 | 6 [=] | 18.00 |

4. Cancellazione della capacità di operazione superata

123456789012344 123456789012345 ERROR 12'345 678'901'234
x 100 [00→0] [x] 100 [=] ERROR 12.3456789012344
= 1234567890123400 [] 0.

5. CALCOLO RIALZO/RIBASSO DI PREZZO

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------|
| 200+(P x 20%)=P | 200 [:] 20 [MU] | 250. |
| $P = \frac{200}{1 - 20\%}$ | [MU] | 50. |
| 250-200 = 50 | | |
| 125-(P x 20%)=P | 125 [:] 25 [+/-] [MU] | 100. |
| $P = \frac{125}{1 + 25\%}$ = 100 | [MU] | 25. |

125-100 = 25

6. PERCENTUALE DELTA

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----|
| $\frac{180 - 150}{150} \times 100\%$ | 180 [-] 150 [MU] | 20. |
| = 20% | | |

* Stroomvoorziening

Nederlands

De CITIZEN SDC-640II calculator krijgt haar energie van twee soorten batterijen: zonne-energie en reserve energie. Zij kan onder alle soorten licht werken.

-Automatische verbreking van de stroomvoorziening-

Als de calculator gedurende 6 minuten niet gebruikt wordt, zal de Stroomvoorziening automatisch verbroken worden.

-Het verwisselen van de batterijen-

Wanneer u de batterijvakje wilt verwisselen, moet u eerst het deksel van het batterijvakje openen en de oude batterijen verwijderen, en daarna de nieuwe batterijen in het vakje plaatsen. Na het veranderen van de batterij, gebruikt u een metalen elliptisch voorwerp om op het RESET pad van het gedrukte circuitbord te drukken.

* Lijst van druktoetsen

Nederlands

[] : Inschakelen / Invoer wissen. [CE] : Wissen.

[MU] : Toets voor afgeprijsde en verhoogde prijs

[00→0] : Veranderen.

[M-] : Geheugen aftrekken.

[M+] : Geheugen optellen.

[+ / -] : ± Toets voor het veranderen van teken

[MR] : Toets voor het opraven van geheugen.

[MC] : Toets voor het wissen van geheugen.

[MII-] [MII+] [MII] : Toets van het tweede geheugen

Schakelaar voor de selectie van de decimale plaatsen

- F - Drijvende komma decimale modus

- 0 - 2 - 3 - Vaste komma decimale modus

- A - De optelmodus gaat automatisch over naar de monetaire decimale modus bij het optellen en aftrekken

Schakelaar voor het naar boven afronden / afronden

/ naar beneden afronden

De tekens op het beeldscherm hebben de volgende betekenis:

-MINUS : Min (of negatief) ERROR : Overflow fout.

MEMORY : Het eerste geheugen is geladen.

MEMORYII : Het tweede geheugen is geladen.

* Voorbeelden van bediening bij gebruik

Nederlands

1. Voorbeeldberekeningen

Alvorens een bewerking uit te voeren dient u op de toets [] te drukken.

| Voorbeeld | Ingedrukte toetsen | Weergave op het scherm |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 x 2 x 3 = 6 | [] | 0. |
| | 1 [x] 2 [x] 3 [=] | 6. |
| 2 x 3 = 6 | [] | 0. |
| 2 + 4 + 6 = 12 | 2 [+] 3 [+] | 6. |
| | 6 [] | 0. |
| | 2 [+] 6 [=] | 12. |
| 1234 x 100 | 12345 [00→0] | 1'234 |
| = 123,400 | [x] 100 [=] | 123'400 |
| 5 x 3 ÷ 0.2 = 75 | 5 [x] 3 [:] 0.2 [=] | 75. |
| 300 x 27% = 81 | 300 [x] 27 [%] | 81. |
| $\frac{11.2}{56} \times 100\% = 20\%$ | 11.2 [-] 56 [%] | 20. |
| 30 + (30 x 40%) = 42 | 30 [+] 40 [%] | 42. |
| 30 - (30 x 40%) = 18 | 30 [-] 40 [%] | 18. |
| 5 ⁴ = 625 | 5 [x] [=] [=] | 625. |
| \$14.90 + \$0.35 - \$1.45 | 1490 [+] 35 [-] 145 [+] | |
| + \$12.05 = \$25.85 | 1205 [=] | 25.85 |
| 1 / 30 = 0.0333.... | 30 [:] [=] | 0.03 |
| $\frac{1}{(2 \times 5 - 4)} = 0.166....$ | 2 [x] 5 [-] 4 [:] [=] | 0.16 |

2. Geheugenberekeningen

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (12 x 4) - | [] | 0. |
| (20 ÷ 2) = 38 | 12 [x] 4 [M+] 20 [:] 2 [M-] | MEMORY 10. |
| [MR] | | MEMORY 38. |
| [MC] [CE] | | 0. |
| 15 x 2 = 30 | 15 [x] 2 [M+] 20 [x] 3 [M+] | MEMORY 60. |
| 20 x 3 = 60 | 20 [x] 3 [M+] | MEMORY 100. |
| 25 x 4 = 100 | 25 [x] 4 [M+] | MEMORY 190. |
| (total A = 190) | 10 [:] 5 [MII+] 4 [x] 2 [MII+] | MEMORY MEMORY II 8. |
| 10 ÷ 5 = 2 | 10 [:] 5 [MII] | MEMORY MEMORY II 10. |
| 4 x 2 = 8 | 4 [x] 2 [MII] | MEMORY MEMORY II 190. |
| (total B = 10) | 10 [:] 2 [MII] | MEMORY MEMORY II 10. |
| A ÷ B = 19 | 10 [:] 10 [MII] | MEMORY MEMORY II 19. |
| | [=] | |
| | [MII] [MII] [MC] [] | 0. |

3. Berekeningen met een constante

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------|
| 2 + 3 = 5 | 2 [+] 3 [=] | 5.00 |
| 4 + 3 = 7 | 4 [=] | 7.00 |
| 3 x 4.111 = 12.333 | 3 [x] 4.111 [=] | 12.34 |
| 3 x 6 = 18 | 6 [=] | 18.00 |

4. Het schrappen van ingetoetste getallen die de berekeningscapaciteit overschrijden

12345678901234 123456789012345 ERROR 12'345'678'901'234
x 100 [00→0] [x] 100 [=] ERROR 12.345678901234
= 1234567890123400 [] 0.

5. BEREKENING VAN DE AFGEPRIJSDE OF VERHOOGDE PRIJS

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------|
| 200+(P x 20%)=P | 200 [:] 20 [MU] | 250. |
| P= $\frac{200}{1-20\%}$ = 250 | [MU] | 50. |
| 250-200 = 50 | | |
| 125-(P x 20%)=P | 125 [:] 25 [+/-] [MU] | 100. |
| P= $\frac{125}{1+25\%}$ = 100 | [MU] | 25. |
| 125-100 = 25 | | |

6. DELTA PROCENT

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-----|
| $\frac{180-150}{150} \times 100\%$ | 180 [-] 150 [MU] | 20. |
| = 20% | | |

* СНАБЖЕНИЕ ЭНЕРГИЕЙ

Русский

Модель CITIZEN SDC-640II имеет двойное питание (солнечные элементы +батарея) и способна работать при любом освещении.

-Автоматическое отключение питания

Этот калькулятор обладает функцией автоматического отключения электропитания, благодаря чему питание отключается, если в течение 6 минут не производилось никаких операций на клавиши.

- Замена элементов питания -

Благодаря двойному питанию, батареи, устанавливаемые с обратной стороны устройства, работают длительное время. Если изображение на дисплее становится неясным, необходимо заменить батареи. Снимите крышку с нижнего отсека. Извлеките старые батареи и вставьте новые батареи, соблюдая полярность. После замены батареек, с помощью тонкого металлического предмета нажмите кнопку RESET на печатной плате.

* НАЗНАЧЕНИЕ КЛАВИШ

Русский

[$\frac{\text{ON}}{\text{C}}$] : Включение питания /Сброс всех значений .

[CE] : Сброс числа [$+\text{-}$] : ±Перемена знака

[MU] : Рост/падение цены

[00→0] : Клавиша «забой» (клавиша правки числа).

[M+] : Клавиша прибавления в регистр памяти.

[M-] : Клавиша вычитания из регистра памяти.

[MR] : Вызов числа из памяти [MC] : Сброс памяти

[MII+] [MII-] [MII $\frac{\text{R}}{\text{C}}$] : Клавиши ввода/вывода числа в регистр второй памяти

A 0 2 3 F : Переключатель места десятичного знака

- F - Режим плавающей запятой

- 0 - 2 - 3 - Режим фиксированной запятой

- A - Режим ADD-автоматический ввод двух десятичных знаков при сложении и вычитании денежных сумм

t 5/4 1 : Округление вверх / Округление / Округление вниз

Значение индикаторов экрана:

MEMORY : Загружена 1-я память. MEMORYII : Загружена 2-я память.

-MINUS : Минус (или отрицательное число)

ERROR : Ошибка переполнения.

* ПРИМЕРЫ

Русский

1. Примеры расчётов

Прежде чем начать вычисления, нажмите клавишу [$\frac{\text{ON}}{\text{C}}$].

| Пример | Клавиши | Экран |
|-----------|--|--|
| t 5/4 1 | 1 x 2 x 3 = 6 | [$\frac{\text{ON}}{\text{C}}$] |
| | | 1 [x] 2 [x] 3 [=] |
| A 0 2 3 F | | [$\frac{\text{ON}}{\text{C}}$] |
| | 2 x 3 = 6 | 2 [x] 2 [CE] 3 [=] |
| | 2 + 4 + 6 = 12 | 2 [+ 3 +] 6 [$\frac{\text{ON}}{\text{C}}$] |
| | | 2 [+ 4 +] 6 [=] |
| | 1234 x 100 | 12345 [00→0] |
| | = 123,400 | 123400 |
| | 5 x 3 ÷ 0.2 = 75 | 5 [x] 3 [÷] 0.2 [=] |
| | 300 x 27% = 81 | 300 [x] 27 [%] |
| | $\frac{11.2}{56} \times 100\% = 20\%$ | 11.2 [:] 56 [%] |
| | 30 + (30 x 40%) = 42 | 30 [+ 40 [%] |
| | 30 - (30 x 40%) = 18 | 30 [- 40 [%] |
| | 5 ⁵ = 625 | 5 [x] [=] [=] |
| A 0 2 3 F | \$14.90 + \$0.35 - \$1.45 | \$14.90 [+ 35 [-] 145 [+] |
| | + \$12.05 = \$25.85 | 1205 [=] |
| t 5/4 1 | 1 / 30 = 0.0333.... | 1 / 30 [=] |
| A 0 2 3 F | $\frac{1}{(2 \times 5 - 4)} = 0.166....$ | 2 [x] 5 [-] 4 [=] [=] |
| | | 0.16 |

2. Операции с памятью

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|---|------------------|
| t 5/4 1 | (12 x 4) - | [$\frac{\text{ON}}{\text{C}}$] | 0. |
| | (20 ÷ 2) = 38 | 12 [x] 4 [M+] 20 [:] 2 [M-] | MEMORY |
| A 0 2 3 F | | [MR] | MEMORY |
| | | [MC] [CE] | 0. |
| | 15 x 2 = 30 | 15 [x] 2 [M+] 20 [x] 3 [M+] | MEMORY |
| | 20 x 3 = 60 | 25 [x] 4 [M+] | MEMORY |
| | 25 x 4 = 100 | [MR] | MEMORY |
| | (total A = 190) | 10 [:] 5 [MII+] 4 [x] 2 [MII+] | MEMORY MEMORY II |
| | 10 ÷ 5 = 2 | 10 [:] 5 [MII $\frac{\text{R}}{\text{C}}$] | MEMORY MEMORY II |
| | 4 x 2 = 8 | [MR] [:] | MEMORY MEMORY II |
| | (total B = 10) | [MII $\frac{\text{R}}{\text{C}}$] | MEMORY MEMORY II |
| | A ÷ B = 19 | [=] | MEMORY MEMORY II |
| | | [MII $\frac{\text{R}}{\text{C}}$] [MII $\frac{\text{R}}{\text{C}}$] [MC] [$\frac{\text{ON}}{\text{C}}$] | 0. |

3. Вычисления с константой

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| t 5/4 1 | 2 + 3 = 5 | 2 [+ 3 [=] | 5.00 |
| | 4 + 3 = 7 | 4 [=] | 7.00 |
| A 0 2 3 F | $3 \times 4.111 = 12.333$ | 3 [x] 4.111 [=] | 12.34 |
| | $3 \times 6 = 18$ | 6 [=] | 18.00 |

4. Исправление ошибок и сброс ошибки при избытке числовых знаков

123456789012344 123456789012345 ERROR 12'345'678'901'234
x 100 [00→0] [x] 100 [=] ERROR 12.3456789012344

= 1234567890123400 [$\frac{\text{ON}}{\text{C}}$]

0.

5. РАСЧЕТ РОСТА И ПАДЕНИЯ ЦЕН

| | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------------|------|
| t 5/4 1 | 200+(P x 20%)=P | 200 [:] 20 [MU] | 250. |
| A 0 2 3 F | $P = \frac{200}{1 - 20\%} = 250$ | [MU] | 50. |

| | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------|
| | 250-200 = 50 | | |
| | 125-(P x 20%)=P | 125 [:] 25 [+/-] [MU] | 100. |
| | $P = \frac{125}{1 + 25\%} = 100$ | [MU] | 25. |

125-100 = 25

6. ПРИРОСТ ПРОЦЕНТОВ

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----|
| t 5/4 1 | $\frac{180 - 150}{150} \times 100\%$ | 180 [-] 150 [MU] | 20. |
| A 0 2 3 F | = 20% | | |

* ZASILANIE

Polish

Kalkulator CITIZEN, model SDC-640II jest zasilany podwójnie (bateria słoneczna + bateria zwykła) Kalkulator pracuje w każdym warunku oświetlenia.

-Funkcja automatycznego wylączania-

Kalkulator wyłącza się automatycznie w przypadku jeśli żaden z przycisków nie zostanie naciśnięty w ciągu 6 minut.

-Wymiana baterii-

Jeśli konieczna jest wymiana baterii należy otworzyć dolną uwagę na odpowiednią polaryzację pokrywę, usunąć stare baterie i włożyć nowe zwracając. Po wymianie baterii proszę naciąć przycisk RESET na płytce drukowanej przy pomocy cienkiego metalowego przedmiotu.

* OPIS KŁAWISZY

Polish

[] : asilanie / Kasowanie zawartości pamięci.

[CE] : Kasowanie liczby.

[+ / -] : ±Zmiana znaku

[MU] : Przyrost/obniżka cen

[00→0] : Klawisz powrotu

[M+] : Przycisk wprowadzenia do pamięci ze znakiem plus

[M-] : Przycisk wprowadzenia do pamięci ze znakiem minus

[MR] : Klawisz MR (Klawisz wywołania z pamięci)

[MC] : Klawisz MC (Klawisz kasowania pamięci)

[MII+] [MII-] [] : Druga pamięć



Przelącznik liczby miejsc po przecinku



Tryb zmiennej liczby miejsc po przecinku



Tryb stałej liczby miejsc po przecinku



Tryb ADD-Automatycznie wstawianie dwóch znaków po przecinku dziesiętnym pod czas dodawania lub odejmowania sum pieniężnych



Zaokrąglenie w dół / Zaokrąglenie w górę /



Przelącznik trybu zaokrąglenia

Znaczenie wskaźników wyświetlacza:

-MINUS : Minus (lub liczba ujemna) ERROR : Błąd przepełnienia.

MEMORY : Załadowana pierwsza pamięć

MEMORYII : Załadowana druga pamięć.

* PRZYKŁADY DZIAŁAŃ

Polish

1. Przykładowe obliczenia

Przed rozpoczęciem obliczeń należy naciąć klawisz [].

| Przykład | Klawisze | Ekran |
|--|--------------------------|---------|
| 1 x 2 x 3 = 6 | [] 1 [x] 2 [x] 3 [=] | 0. |
| 2 x 3 = 6 | [] 2 [x] 2 [CE] 3 [=] | 6. |
| 2 + 4 + 6 = 12 | 2 [+] 3 [+] | 0. |
| | [] | |
| | 2 [+] 4 [+] | 12. |
| 1234 x 100 | 12345 [00→0] | 1'234 |
| = 123,400 | [x] 100 [=] | 123'400 |
| 5 x 3 ÷ 0.2 = 75 | 5 [x] 3 [=] 0.2 [=] | 75. |
| 300 x 27% = 81 | 300 [x] 27 [=] | 81. |
| $\frac{11.2}{56} \times 100\% = 20\%$ | 11.2 [=] 56 [%] | 20. |
| 30 + (30 x 40%) = 42 | 30 [+] 40 [%] | 42. |
| 30 – (30 x 40%) = 18 | 30 [-] 40 [%] | 18. |
| 5 ⁴ = 625 | 5 [x] [=] [=] | 625. |
| \$14.90 + \$0.35 – \$1.45 | 1490 [+] 35 [-] 145 [=] | |
| + \$12.05 = \$25.85 | 1205 [=] | 25.85 |
| 1 / 30 = 0.0333.... | 30 [=] [=] | 0.03 |
| $\frac{1}{(2 \times 5 - 4)} = 0.166....$ | 2 [x] 5 [-] 4 [=] [=] | 0.16 |

2. Obliczenia z wykorzystaniem pamięci

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------------|
| (12 x 4) – (20 ÷ 2) = 38 | [] 12 [x] 4 [M+] 20 [÷] 2 [M-] | 0. |
| 15 x 2 = 30 | [MR] 15 [x] 2 [M+] | MEMORY |
| 20 x 3 = 60 | 20 [x] 3 [M+] | MEMORY |
| 25 x 4 = 100 | [MR] | 100. |
| (total A = 190) | 10 [=] 5 [MII+] 4 [x] 2 [MII+] | MEMORY MEMORY II |
| 10 ÷ 5 = 2 | [MII ^R] | 8. |
| 4 x 2 = 8 | [MR] [=] | MEMORY MEMORY II |
| (total B = 10) | [MII ^R] | 190. |
| A ÷ B = 19 | [=] | MEMORY MEMORY II |
| | [MII ^R] [MII ^R] [MC] [] | 0. |

3. Stala

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------|
| 2 + 3 = 5 | 2 [+] 3 [=] | 5.00 |
| 4 + 3 = 7 | 4 [=] | 7.00 |
| 3 x 4.111 = 12.333 | 3 [x] 4.111 [=] | 12.34 |
| 3 x 6 = 18 | 6 [=] | 18.00 |

4. Przepełnienie pamięci

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------|
| 12345678901234 | 123456789012345 | ERROR |
| x 100 | [00→0] [x] 100 [=] | ERROR |
| = 1234567890123400 | [] | 0. |

5. PRZYROST I OBNIŻKA CEN

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|------|
| 200+(P x 20%)=P | 200 [=] 20 [MU] | 250. |
| P= $\frac{200}{1-20\%}$ = 250 | [MU] | 50. |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------|
| 250–200 = 50 | | |
| 125–(P x 20%)=P | 125 [=] 25 [+/-] [MU] | 100. |
| P= $\frac{125}{1+25\%}$ = 100 | [MU] | 25. |

$$125-100 = 25$$

6. PRZYROST ODSETEK

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-----|
| $\frac{180-150}{150} \times 100\%$ | 180 [-] 150 [MU] | 20. |
| = 20% | | |

* Sumber tenaga listrik

Bahasa Indonesia

Calculator CITIZEN model SDC-640II mendapat listrik dari dua macam baterai : tenaga matahari dan tenaga simpanan, sehingga calculator ini bisa bekerja dibawah segala macam sinar.

-Sumber tenaga bisa bekerja dan tutup secara otomatis-

Jikalau dalam kira2 6 menit calculator tidak bekerja maka sumber tenaga akan berhenti bekerja otomatis.

-Cara mengganti baterai-

Jikalau baterai perlu diganti, anda harus membuka dulu kotak baterai dan mengeluarkan baterai lama. Sesudah itu anda baru bisa memasukkan baterai yang baru didalam kotak itu. Setelah mengganti baterai, silahkan gunakan obyek metal berbentuk bulat panjang untuk menekan RESET pada PCB.

* Daftar fungsi tuts

Bahasa Indonesia

[] : Tombol Power On / Hapus Semua.

[CE] : Tombol Power On. [00→0] : Koreksi.

[M+] : Memory penambahan. [M-] : Memory pengurangan.

[MU] : Tombol Mark-up/down harga [+/-] : ±Tombol pengubah tanda

[MR] : Tombol Pemanggil Memori

[MC] : Tombol Penghapus Memori

[MII+] [MII-] [MII^R_C] : Tombol Memori Kedua

 Switch pemilihan jumlah desimal

- F - Mode desimal mengambang

- 0 - 2 - 3 - Mode desimal tetap

- A - Mode ADD secara otomatis akan memasukkan desimal keuanginan pada operasi perhitungan penambahan dan pengurangan

 Switch untuk pembulatan ke atas / pembulatan ke bawah bentuk yang lebih sederhana / pembulatan ke bawah

Arti dari Tanda-tanda yang Muncul di Layar:

-MINUS : Minus (atau negatif) ERROR : Kesalahan Overflow.

MEMORY : Digunakan memori pertama.

MEMORYII : Digunakan memori kedua.

* Contoh cara pakai

Bahasa Indonesia

1. Cara kalkulasi biasa

Sebelum melakukan setiap perhitungan, tekanlah dahulu tombol [].

| Contoh | Operasi Tombol | Tampilan di Layar |
|---|---|-------------------|
|  1 x 2 x 3 = 6 | [] 1 [x] 2 [x] 3 [=] | 0. |
|  2 x 3 = 6 | [] 2 [x] 2 [CE] 3 [=] | 6. |
| 2 + 4 + 6 = 12 | 2 [+] 3 [+] 6 [] | 0. |
| 1234 x 100 | 2 [+] 4 [+] 6 [=] | 12. |
| = 123,400 | 12345 [00→0] | 1'234 |
| 5 x 3 ÷ 0.2 = 75 | [x] 100 [=] | 123'400 |
| 300 x 27% = 81 | 5 [x] 3 [=] 0.2 [=] | 75. |
| $\frac{11.2}{56} \times 100\% = 20\%$ | 300 [x] 27 [%] | 81. |
| $30 + (30 \times 40\%) = 42$ | 11.2 [=] 56 [%] | 20. |
| $30 - (30 \times 40\%) = 18$ | 30 [+] 40 [%] | 42. |
| $5^4 = 625$ | 30 [-] 40 [%] | 18. |
| $\$14.90 + \$0.35 - \$1.45$ | 5 [x] [=] [=] [=] | 625. |
| $+\$12.05 = \25.85 | \$14.90 [+] 35 [-] 145 [+] | 25.85 |
| $\frac{1}{30} = 0.0333\dots$ | +\$12.05 [=] | 0.03 |
|  $\frac{1}{(2 \times 5 - 4)} = 0.166\dots$ | 1 / 30 [=] | 0.03 |
| | 2 [x] 5 [-] 4 [=] [=] | 0.16 |

2. Cara melakukan kalkulasi dengan memory

| | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|
|  $(12 \times 4) - (20 \div 2) = 38$ | [] 12 [x] 4 [M+] 20 [=] 2 [M-] | MEMORY 0. |
|  $15 \times 2 = 30$ | [] 15 [x] 2 [M+] 20 [x] 3 [M+] | MEMORY 60. |
| $20 \times 3 = 60$ | 25 [x] 4 [M+] | MEMORY 100. |
| $25 \times 4 = 100$ | [] [MR] | MEMORY 190. |
| (total A = 190) | 10 [=] 5 [MII+] 4 [x] 2 [MII+] | MEMORY MEMORY II 8. |
| $10 \div 5 = 2$ | [] [MII ^R _C] | MEMORY 10. |
| $4 \times 2 = 8$ | [] [MR] [=] | MEMORY MEMORY II 190. |
| (total B = 10) | 10 [x] 2 [MII ^R _C] | MEMORY 10. |
| $A \div B = 19$ | [=] | MEMORY MEMORY II 19. |
| | [MII ^R _C] [MII ^R _C] [MC] [] | 0. |

3. Cara kalkulasi dengan bilangan konstan

| | | |
|---|-----------------|-------|
|  $2 + 3 = 5$ | 2 [+] 3 [=] | 5.00 |
|  $4 + 3 = 7$ | 4 [=] | 7.00 |
|  $3 \times 4.111 = 12.333$ | 3 [x] 4.111 [=] | 12.34 |
| $3 \times 6 = 18$ | 6 [=] | 18.00 |

4. Penghapusan kalkulasi yang melewati

12345678901234 123456789012345 ERROR 12'345'678'901'234
x 100 [00→0] [x] 100 [=] ERROR 12.345678901234
= 1234567890123400 [] 0.

5. PERHITUNGAN MARK-UP & DOWN HARGA

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|------|
|  $200 + (P \times 20\%) = P$ | 200 [=] 20 [MU] | 250. |
|  $P = \frac{200}{1 - 20\%}$ | [MU] | 50. |
| $250 - 200 = 50$ | | |
| $125 - (P \times 20\%) = P$ | 125 [=] 25 [+/-] [MU] | 100. |
| $P = \frac{125}{1 + 25\%}$ | [MU] | 25. |
| $125 - 100 = 25$ | | |

6. PERSEN DELTA

| | | |
|--|------------------|-----|
|  $\frac{180 - 150}{150} \times 100\%$ | 180 [-] 150 [MU] | 20. |
|  = 20% | | |

* 电源 中文

CITIZEN SDC-640II 是双重电池计算器(太阳能与电池供电),可以在任何光线下操作。

-自动关闭电源-

如果在 6 分钟左右不进行任何操作计算器的电源将会自动关闭。

-电池更换-

如果需要更换电池,打开下盖取出旧电池,将新电池放在电池槽中。更换电池后,请用一金属、椭圆形物体压按印刷电路板上的 RESET 板。

* 按键索引 中文

| | | |
|--------|---------|--|
| [ON/C] | 关机/全部清除 | [CE] : 清除输入 |
| [MU] | 标价/降价 | [00→0] : 未位删除键 |
| [M+] | 加法记忆键 | [M-] : 减法记忆键 |
| [+/-] | 正负号改变键 | [MR] : 记忆键 |
| [MC] | 消除键 | [MII+] [MII-] [MII ^R] : 第二组记忆键 |

A 0 2 3 F 小数字设定开关

- F - 浮点小数模式

- 0 - 2 - 3 - 固定小数字模式

- A - 加位模式 自动在加法与减法计算中加入货币小数点

t 5/4 1 无条件进位/四舍五入/无条件舍去 开关

显示屏各标志之意义:

MEMORY : 第1组记忆

-MINUS : 负号

MEMORYII : 第2组记忆

ERROR : 溢位 / 错误

* 操作范例 中文

1.一般计算操作

在执行计算前,先按[ON/C]键。

| 范例 | 按键操作 | 显示 |
|--|--|----------------|
|  1 x 2 x 3 = 6 | [ON/C] 1 [x] 2 [x] 3 [=] | 0. |
|  2 x 3 = 6 | [ON/C] 2 [x] 2 [CE] 3 [=] | 6. |
| 2 + 4 + 6 = 12 | 2 [+ 3 +] 6 [ON/C] | 0. |
| 1234 x 100 = 123,400 | 2 [+ 4 +] 6 [=] 12345 [00→0] [x] 100 [=] | 12. 123'400 |
| 5 x 3 ÷ 0.2 = 75 | 5 [x] 3 [:] 0.2 [=] | 75. |
| 300 x 27% = 81 | 300 [x] 27 [%] | 81. |
|  $\frac{11.2}{56} \times 100\% = 20\%$ | $\frac{11.2}{56} \times 100\% = 20\%$ | 20. |
| 30 + (30 x 40%) = 42 | 30 [+ 40 %] | 42. |
| 30 - (30 x 40%) = 18 | 30 [- 40 %] | 18. |
| 5 ^{1/2} = 625 | 5 [x] [=] [=] [=] | 625. |
| \$14.90 + \$0.35 - \$1.45 + \$12.05 = \$25.85 | \$14.90 [+ 35 -] 145 [+] + \$12.05 [=] | 25.85 |
|  1 / 30 = 0.0333.... | 1 / 30 [=] | 0.03 |
|  $\frac{1}{(2 \times 5 - 4)} = 0.166....$ | 1 / (2 x 5 - 4) [=] | 0.16 |

2.记忆计算的操作

| | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
|  (12 x 4) - | [ON/C] | 0. |
|  (20 ÷ 2) = 38 | 12 [x] 4 [M+] 20 [:] 2 [M-] | MEMORY 10. |
|  [MR] | [MR] | MEMORY 38. |
|  [MC] [CE] | [MC] [CE] | 0. |
| 15 x 2 = 30 | 15 [x] 2 [M+] 20 [x] 3 [M+] | MEMORY 60. |
| 20 x 3 = 60 | 25 [x] 4 [M+] | MEMORY 100. |
| 25 x 4 = 100 | [MR] | MEMORY 190. |
| (total A = 190) | 10 [:] 5 [MII+] 4 [x] 2 [MII+] | MEMORY MEMORY II 8. |
| 10 ÷ 5 = 2 | [MII ^R] | MEMORY MEMORY II 10. |
| 4 x 2 = 8 | [MR] [:] | MEMORY MEMORY II 190. |
| (total B = 10) | [MII ^R] | MEMORY MEMORY II 10. |
| A ÷ B = 19 | [:] | MEMORY MEMORY II 19. |
| | [MII ^R] [MII ^R] [MC] [ON/C] | 0. |

3.常数计算

| | | |
|--|-----------------|-------|
|  2 + 3 = 5 | 2 [+ 3 [=] | 5.00 |
|  4 + 3 = 7 | 4 [=] | 7.00 |
|  3 x 4.111 = 12.333 | 3 [x] 4.111 [=] | 12.34 |
|  3 x 6 = 18 | 6 [=] | 18.00 |

4.超出运算容量的消除

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 12345678901234 x 100 | 123456789012345 ERROR 12'345'678'901'234 [00→0] [x] 100 [=] ERROR 12.345678901234 |
| = 1234567890123400 | [ON/C] 0. |

5.标价&降价计算

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|------|
|  200+(P x 20%)=P | 200 [:] 20 [MU] | 250. |
|  P= $\frac{200}{1-20\%} = 250$ | [MU] | 50. |
|  250-200 = 50 | | |
| 125-(P x 20%)=P | 125 [:] 25 [+/-] [MU] | 100. |
|  P= $\frac{125}{1+25\%} = 100$ | [MU] | 25. |
| | 125-100 = 25 | |

6.差值百分比

| | | |
|--|------------------|-----|
|  $\frac{180-150}{150} \times 100\%$ | 180 [-] 150 [MU] | 20. |
|  = 20% | | |

Information for Users on Collection and Disposal of used Batteries.

The symbol in this information sheet means that used batteries should not be mixed with general household waste.
For proper treatment, recovery and recycling of used batteries, please take them to applicable collection points.
For more information about collection and recycling of batteries, please contact your local municipality, your waste disposal service or the point of sale where you purchased the items.



Information on Disposal in other Countries outside the European Union.

This symbol is only valid in the European Union.
If you wish to discard used batteries, please contact your local authorities or dealer and ask for the correct method of disposal.

